

CLAIMS

1. Process for rotomoulding a part comprising at least one first layer (13), made of a compact polymer, and a second layer (14) made of a foam polymer and surrounded on one face by the first layer (13),
5 including steps for placement of a first quantity of material to make up the first layer in a mould (1), rotation of the mould to form the first layer and heating of the first quantity of material to melt it, and then placement of a second quantity of material to
10 make up the second layer in the mould and restarting rotation of the mould, characterised in that heating is interrupted before the second quantity of material reaches its foaming temperature, but the mould is kept rotating until the second quantity of material reaches
15 the foaming temperature and as long as it remains at or above this temperature, thus forming the second layer.

2. Rotomoulding process according to claim 1, characterised in that heating is interrupted as soon as
20 the mould reaches a determined temperature between a melting temperature and the foaming temperature of the second quantity of material.

3. Process for rotomoulding a part according to
25 either claim 1 or 2, characterised in that it includes steps for placement of a third quantity of material, to make up a third layer (15), made of a compact polymer, when the second layer has been formed, then the mould is rotated again and heated.

4. Rotomoulding process according to claim 4, characterised in that heating of the mould before placement of the third quantity of material is
5 interrupted before the third quantity of material reaches its melting temperature.

5. Rotomoulding process according to any one of claims 1 to 4, and applied to a part comprising a
10 concavity, characterised in that the mould (1) is not provided with a concavity moulding contour.

6. Rotomoulding process according to any one of claims 1 to 5, applied to a part for which the
15 thickness or chemical nature of the layers surrounding the foam layer is different.